MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1774.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

AMONG the variety of means that have been propoſed for obtaining a repeal of the three Boſton bills (as they are called) and the tea act, a general non-remittance is one. This propoſal ſtands condemned by many, merely from its ſuppoſed injuſtice. It may, perhaps, with ſome propriety, be compared to a ſheep in a wolf's coat; and if ſo, the general diſapprobation it has met with is not at all to be admired at. We are apt to judge from appearances, without ſufficiently examining the nature and merits of the cauſe; and our prejudices frequently lead us into haſty and wrong concluſions. Thus a ſheep, in a wolf's coat, however harmleſs and uſeful the animal might be, would probably, on its firſt appearance, be condemned and deſtroyed. And as we are all, from our cradles, prejudiced againſt, and taught to deteſt the fraudulent withholding of a debt; therefore, whatever bears ſuch appearance, though, perhaps, from certain concomitant circumſtances, rendered perfectly juſt, ſhall, like the ſheep in the wolf's coat, be inſtantly condemned.

In order, however, a little to diveſt ourſelves of this prejudice, let us ſuppoſe that two neighbours, A. and B, for inſtance, have dealt together, and ſupported a good underſtanding many years; but that A. at length, takes it in his head, without any cauſe or provocation, to ſeize and detain one of B.'s children, with a deſign to enſlave it; that B. is at this time one hundred pounds indebted to A. and has no way to prevail on him to relinquiſh his child, but by withholding payment till he does; and then aſk yourſelves ſeriouſly, whether, in this caſe, it would really be unjuſt to withhold payment; or, rather, whether the pureſt laws of God and nature would not abſolutely enjoin and require it? Muſt not the parent who would voluntarily, in ſuch caſe, put the means of his child's redemption out of his power, for only the frivolous purpoſe, comparatively ſpeaking, of paying a debt, be totally deſtitute of the generous feelings of compaſſion, or utterly ignorant of the real value of liberty?

But the people of Great Britain (among whom our creditors are included) are not only endeavouring to inſlave our children, but inſlave us alſo. The means we ſee are already contrived, and with horrid force carrying into execution. And if to obtain freedom for an individual a juſt debt ought to be withheld, ſurely to obtain it for, and ſecure it to millions, will juſtify an act of the ſame nature. If payment in that caſe would have been criminal, muſt it's now be infinitely more ſo in this? Where ſo great and general a good is depending, to give up any part of the means requiſite for obtaining it, muſt approach near to unpardonable.

I ſaid the people of Great Britain are endeavouring to inſlave us: I conſider their conduct in that light. The acts which have that tendency were paſſed by their deputies—by their ſervants, and they have not ſo much as remonſtrated againſt them. Their ſilence is an evidence of conſent. But we have further evidence: our friends in parliament, by way of complaint, openly declared that the people of that country approve thoſe meaſures, and wiſh to ſee them carried into execution as much as the majority of that houſe. The miniſter might invent, and the parliament might enact, but it is the people that are to ſupport and enforce them.

It is, therefore, Great Britain in her collective capacity, that we have to diſpute with; which ſeems to render the moſt general and powerful mode of oppoſition that we can poſſibly deviſe and carry into execution, conſiſtent with the laws of God and our country, abſolutely neceſſary. Partial meaſures, 'tis true, may irritate—they may diſtreſs, and even ruin many individuals both at home and here; but an arbitrary miniſter, with a venal parliament at his heels, will eaſily brave the ſtorm of their reſentment. Whereas if we adopt meaſures that will ſend diſtreſs to every part of the whole empire, our enemies muſt ſoon yield to the force of our argument. Here, I preſume, will be the time for us to remonſtrate; to ſend the mother-country a ſtate of our grievances, with a boundary-line ſketched out between her power and our own. Being convinced of her error in ſuppoſing herſelf omnipotent, ſhe may, perhaps, have an ear to hear, and a heart to yield to right reaſon.

Nor can I but be of opinion, that we ſhall ſtand firmer to our engagements, in a ſhort, general, and vigorous oppoſition, that will diffuſe its burden and loſs upon us all, than in a partial lingering one, borne only by a few. To throw the whole burden of the conteſt on our dry-goods merchants, appears too replete with injuſtice to bear a vindication. If we all wiſh to partake of the advantage, let us all be willing to pay a part of the price.

The farmer, who inſiſts that the dry-goods merchant ſhall ceaſe to import, though the meaſure ſhould even deprive him of bread; and yet, through fear of ſome frivolous loſs to himſelf, very wiſely proteſts againſt non-exportation, certainly merits the utmoſt contempt. Nor does the farmer, in this caſe, ſtand alone: the miller lays claim to public ſpirit; talks loudly for liberty; and alſo inſiſts upon a non-importation; and in order to enforce the ſcheme upon the merchant, will readily agree to a general non-conſumption; but no ſooner is non-exportation ſounded in his ear, than his mighty public ſpirit, like Milton's devils at their pandemonium conſultation, is inſtantly dwarfed.——"My intereſt, ſir!—I cannot part with that!—Alas! if a general non-exportation takes place, what ſhall I do with my mill!"

Liberty is in this good man's opinion a goddeſs, and he paſſionately wiſhes to live under the benign influence of her ſmiles; and yet, rather than forego the profits of his mill for the ſpace of a year, this goddeſs of his may periſh, and his country be bound in ever-during chains of ſlavery. Oh ſhameful partiality!—Shameful meanneſs!—Such ſelfiſh ſouls even taint the very air they breathe in: their diſorder is infectious and ſpreads among the people: our councils are enfeebled by the ſchiſms they produce; and the laudable ſpirit of liberty is ſickened by their breath.

We have however farmers and millers, who breathe forth ſentiments of a different nature; and who well deſerve to be ranked with the foremoſt of our patriots.

Soon after William III. came to the crown of Great Britain, there appeared diviſions amongſt the people reſpecting his right. The parliament empowered him to borrow money on his revenues; and the advice of his friends was, borrow what you can: the more you borrow the more friends you make; intereſt is a ſtronger tye than principle. The king took their advice, and ſoon ſecured in his favour the monied part of the nation.

The ſame reaſon will operate in favour of non-remittance. The more we owe the Britiſh merchants, the more they will exert themſelves in our behalf. In proportion to the debt, it will ever be their intereſt to ward off ſuch meaſures as may tend to work our ruin, or cauſe us to revolt. But the moment we pay them their demands we releaſe them from this obligation; and, in ſome degree, ſet them at liberty to unite with our enemies in working our ruin. They may perhaps find other cuſtomers for their goods: but the debts we owe them they can never expect to receive from any other quarter; and therefore, ſhould we be drove to the utmoſt extremity, they are ſure of loſing the whole. Nor will this loſs affect them only, for it muſt very ſenſibly affect the nation in general.

It is, I know, ſaid, that ſome of theſe creditors are our friends; and that it would be unjuſt to do any thing tending to injure them. But then it is alſo ſaid, and as truly, that neceſſity has no law. We are indeed very ſorry that Britiſh meaſures have laid us under the diſagreeable neceſſity of uſing means of oppoſition injurious to Britiſh merchants, and more eſpecially ſuch as are really our friends. But I know of no law, either moral or divine, that requires us to love our friends better than ourſelves. If the beſt friends we have ſhould be unfortunately obliged to ſuffer with us, all that they can aſk, or we can grant, conſiſtent with the laws of nature and ſelf-preſervation, will only be to ſympathiſe with them in their affliction, and endeavour to obtain their relief by obtaining our own. They muſt have too much good ſenſe, I preſume, to think hard of us for adopting a meaſure ſo eſſential to our preſervation. They know, they feel that ſelf-preſervation is the firſt law of nature, and that it ought to be, above all others, religiouſly regarded. Their breaſts may indeed ſwell with indignation againſt the men whoſe callous and corrupt hearts have compelled us to do things ſo injurious to them, and unpleaſant to ourſelves.

Whatever the Britiſh merchants might loſe, however, by a general non remittance, I am clearly of opinion they would loſe far more by a general non-importation. For although non-remittance will operate moſt ſpeedily, and, with regard to influencing their conduct, probably do us moſt ſervice; yet, upon a ſuppoſition that trade will again revive, and remittance be made, it muſt do them leſs damage: they will then have the ſatisfaction of receiving their whole original demands with intereſt. Whereas if a non-importation takes place, their uſual profits on trade, thereby witheld, together with the loſſes on periſhable articles, and the intereſt on the value of goods lying upon their hands, muſt be dead loſs to them for ever: which will probably far exceed any loſs that could poſſibly attend their lying out of their money. But then, if matters ſhould be carried ſo far, as to prevent remittances ever being made, their loſs muſt be prodigious: and this is what it will put them upon to prevent: and the fear of this, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, will ſtimulate them to exert every nerve in our favour.

When I conſider the importance of what we are contending for, I own I cannot but think it would betray a great weakneſs in us to decline adopting any one ſalutary meaſure, either through fear of loſs to our friends, or to ourſelves. If every means in our power to uſe will no more than enſure us ſucceſs, how fatal may prove the diſuſe of any one? Hath it not been conſiſtent with the wiſdom of whole empires, to ſpend great part of their wealth, and the pureſt of their blood, in defence of their liberty? And when their dreadful ſtruggles have been crowned with ſucceſs, have they not ever thought the enjoyment far ſuperior to the price it coſt them?

If it is Britain collectively that we have to contend with, then in this, as in all other national conteſts, the innocent muſt unavoidably ſuffer with the guilty: our friends with our foes. It is impoſſible for us to point our weapons againſt our enemies only; or indeed, in this caſe, to point them againſt the principals at all. But it is not impoſſible for us ſo to wound a lion in his foot as ſoon to diſorder his whole body, and grievouſly ſicken his head.

We are not now to conſider what will affect individuals in Britain; but what will affect Britain in general. We ought not to regard the ſentiments and conduct of particulars there, ſo as to model our meaſures to ſcreen them; but we ought to attend to, and regard the ſentiments of Britain collectively as one great individual: and in like collective capacity ought we to conſider ourſelves, and alſo [illegible]

If then Britain [illegible]mand of debt againſt us, and we a demand of a different nature, but ſuperior in value, againſt her; with what propriety or juſtice can ſhe expect payment when ſhe refuſes to allow us our ſuperior demand? We muſt certainly, agreeable to the ſtricteſt rules of equity, and the general practice between neighbour and neighbour, have clearly a right to withhold payment, until ſhe condeſcends to come to a ſettlement. When this ſettlement is obtained, and the demands on each ſide are fully and fairly ſtated, and the balance ſtruck; this balance, whether it falls in favour of her, or of us, will be the ſum total that ought to be paid. But as the articles of our demand againſt her are inconceivably valuable, being no leſs than liberty, peace, and a free trade; I believe we may venture to anticipate the ſettlement, and ſafely conclude, that the balance will certainly prove in our favour; and that it will be by much too high for all the wealth in Britain to pay. And if this be the caſe, as I preſume it is, then it will neceſſarily follow, that ſhe can never have a balance in her favour, nor equitable demand of debt againſt us, until thoſe three articles of our demand are again reſtored to our poſſeſſion.

As theſe articles, however, are ſeldom, if ever, met with in books of account, ſome people may, perhaps affect to ſneer at their being conſidered as articles of charge, proper to balance the demand of debt the mother-country has againſt us. But whatever ideas, with regard to proper articles of charge, cuſtom may have riveted in theſe men's heads, I imagine the unprejudiced will conceive with me, that whatſoever is of value to mankind is, with mankind, a proper article of charge. And our lawyers will tell theſe gentlemen, that whoever illegally deprives another of his liberty, peace, or trade, is not only liable to a charge therefor, but to an action alſo.

And if Britain denies us the benefit of the law, for the recovery and enjoyment of thoſe invaluable articles of our demand againſt her; totally refuſing to liſten to our plea of legal conſtitutional rights—of ſolemnly granted charter privileges—and of her faith plighted and confirmed to our forefathers; ſhe ſets us a ſtriking example to deny her merchants the benefit of the law, and the aſſiſtance of our courts, for the recovery of their demands againſt us; even though we had no equitable right to withhold them. Such equitable right, however, I ſuppoſe really and fairly to exiſt; and yet am I far from holding it juſt, that thoſe merchants, if innocent with regard to the malpractices which gave that right exiſtence, ſhould bear the loſs: for their rulers, who have ſo wantonly and wickedly brought the miſchief on them, ought, no doubt, upon the pureſt principles of equity, to make them whole.

And now, before I conclude, let me juſt obſerve, that I remember to have ſeen, in ſome of our papers, a very ſounding proteſt againſt a reſolution of a reſpectable county, in a neighbouring colony, in favour of ſhutting our courts againſt the Britiſh merchants, in order to withhold payment for a time. The proteſters might poſſibly imagine, that ſuch high terms of cenſure as they were pleaſed to expreſs their diſapprobation in, would awe people into a deteſtation of the meaſure, without conſidering the ground on which it was propoſed. In this perhaps, they were not wholly miſtaken. It frequently happens that we are miſled to condemn an effect, without firſt comparing it with, and weighing it againſt the cauſe that produced it. To withhold a juſt debt, without juſt cauſe, would certainly be wrong; but then, to withhold a juſt debt, with juſt cauſe, would as certainly be right. I have not only endeavoured to ſhew that ſuch juſt cauſe may exiſt, but alſo that it really does exiſt, in the caſe now depending between us and the mother-country, and which gave riſe to the reſolve I juſt now mentioned. If I have been ſo happy as to ſucceed in theſe two points, then I preſume it will follow, that to ſtop payment, agreeable to the ſpirit and deſign of that reſolve, will neither injure our conſciences as chriſtians, nor our credit as traders.

ALTONA, *July* 8.

IT is certain that there is an exchange on the carpet between the king of Pruſſia and the king of Great-Britain, in his quality of elector of Hanover. His Pruſſian majeſty is to give his britannic majeſty for the principality of Saxe-Lauenbourg, a certain diſtrict in the old Marche named Dromeling, with ſome bailiwicks in the country of Halberſtadt. If this exchange takes place, it may prove diſagreeable to the city of Hambourg, on account of certain rights, which the ſaid principality pretends to have on the bailiwick of Borgadorff poſſeſſed in common by the cities of Hambourg and Lubec. Theſe rights have been heretofore claimed by the houſe of Brunſwic-Hanover, but a ſum of money was at that time given to ſtop it.

PARIS, *July* 11. Count de Marbeuf, has demanded of this court a reinforcement of 12000 men, in order to enable him to ſubjugate the malcontents of Corſica, who every day revolt more and more.

July 18. Two pamphlets are come out here, in which it appears, that from the 16th of June, 1772. to December, 1773, out of 59 drowned perſons who received the neceſſary help to call them to life, 45 have been ſaved.

AMSTERDAM, *July* 25. It is always with ſatisfaction that we announce freſh parts of the memoirs of the

every farthing to this city in behalf of drowned persons. In the fifth, which is juſt publiſhed, 78 of theſe unfortunate people called to life again, and for whom as many premiums have been diſtributed, preſent a ſpectacle that equally intereſts the mind and the heart.

LONDON, *July* 16.

Though the Quakers do not chooſe to demonſtrate their diſſatisfaction in the noiſy manner the leſs orderly though not leſs feeling coloniſts have adopted, it is ſaid they profeſs themſelves ready to concur in every meaſure which promiſes to preſerve the natural rights of the Americans.

July 19. Though the crown, ſays a correſpondent, cannot turn out judges at formerly, yet no law ſecures the people from having bad, corrupt, ignorant or wicked tools of ſtate, appointed to preſide on their liberty and property, for it is only [illegible] corrupt judges, and tame and prejudiced jurors [illegible] for the occaſion, that the general liberties of the country can ever be ſhaken or undermined.

July 20. It is ſaid that an edict has lately been publiſhed at Vienna againſt duelling; the edict is made capital in both the principals and the ſeconds.

A private letter from the Hague mentions, that three new objects of attention and concern to the Dutch have lately ariſen, viz. the riſing ſtate of the Britiſh fiſhery in the northern ſeas; the great increaſe of the Pruſſian mercantile company at Embden; and the great naval preparations of all the maritime powers of Europe, particularly thoſe encouraged in the late war. The firſt bids fair to rival them in their fiſhery; the ſecond in ſome material intereſting branches of trade; and the laſt cannot fail of being beheld with a very jealous eye.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, July 9.

"A diſpute between the courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh is very like to take place, and on the following account. The Ottoman porte having either loſt all hopes of recovering the provinces of Moldawia and Walachia from Ruſſia, or with a view to effect a quarrel between Ruſſia and Auſtria, has ceded theſe provinces to the latter, to whom they formerly belonged; but Ruſſia is by no means willing to give them up, as ſhe claims an undoubted right by the great law of conqueſt. The Auſtrian troops in the mean time are marching towards theſe provinces, and put up the imperial eagle wherever they arrive, which, as it ſeems, gives great offence to the empreſs of Ruſſia; but ſome other courts endeavour to hide that dispute in its breaking out, and to effect a ſpeedy reconciliation; however, this day two very reſpectable noblemen from the court of Vienna, the duke Braganza and count Zinzendorff, paſſed this place in their way to Peterſburgh, being charged by the emperor with a commiſſion relative to the above affair."

July 22. The emperor of Germany has eſtabliſhed a new court for hearing and determining the claims of ſuch of his ſubjects as complain of having been injured in their property in the courſe of the late war.

July 25. The duke of G——r has lately begged permiſſion to throw up his military preferments, but has been peremptorily refuſed.

We are aſſured that a plan for the effectual prevention of our naval officers and ſeamen from entering into foreign ſervice, is now under conſideration.

The hopes of the Dantzickers are ſaid to be revived, on account of the late behaviour of a certain court, reſpecting the treatment they have met with; which court they imagine they ſhall be able to intereſt yet more deeply in their affairs.

July 28. It is moſt certain that the new Portugueze ambaſſador is charged with ſome inſtructions of a very important and private nature, reſpecting the commercial connections of this country with Portugal, and which, we are aſſured, will be ultimately of the higheſt benefit to this country.

It is aſſerted that Lord Mansfield and ſome other ſages of the law, have been for ſome time paſt employed in framing a bill for preventing emigrations.

The miniſtry are ſatisfied that the Quebec bill will either make or mar them. They are ſenſible this bill will have great weight at the enſuing election, and that if the love of liberty and true zeal for the church of England is in the hearts of the electors, the court candidates will have but little hopes of ſucceſs; and ſhould the diſtreſſes and luxuries of the times favour the miniſter's friends on the day of election, they are convinced the real patriots, joined by the pretended patriots of the city, as well as ſuch as do not think religion a farce, a mere political trick, will make a vigorous puſh in parliament to repeal this popiſh act, which is worſe in tendency than the American ſtamp-act, or the Jew bill; and if they ſucceed, the preſent miniſtry will be totally routed; but then they are equally certain that, if the miniſter ſecures a proper majority, and the Quebec bill ſhall ſtand its ground, his power is rivetted, the ſtandard of deſpotiſm is immovably fixed, his will is the law, religion, property, liberty, and life of every individual.

By the laſt accounts from Ireland we learn that very large orders have been received there for the exportation of butter, hides, tallow, and ſalt proviſions, for France and Holland.

Extract of a letter from Morlx, dated July 22.

"M. de Maurepas has ſignified to the Pruſſian ambaſſador, that his moſt chriſtian majeſty cannot refrain from intereſting himſelf exceedingly in the fate of the city of Dantzic, that the utility of its free commerce was an object which concerned every power in Europe, and that his majeſty was well informed of their ſentiments on this head. That he was inſtructed to give him no other anſwer, and that his demands required no other reply; that this majeſty wiſhed, and intended to continue in peace and friendſhip with the king of Pruſſia, but that he could not refuſe concurring with the other powers in maintaining the rights of a republic, in the fate of which humanity was materially intereſted. This ſignification was made by M. de Maurepas on the 7th inſtant, and on the 8th the ambaſſador diſpatched a courier to his court. The king of Pruſſia has too much prudence not to make good uſe of this anſwer, which is concerted with England and Holland."

Aug. 2. Orders were on Saturday laſt given from the admiralty board for the ſquadron of obſervation in the Mediterranean to be immediately augmented with four more of the line and two frigates from Portſmouth. It is expected that this armament will viſit Algiers.

Aug. 3. There is a ſtrong report that ſome diſputes are likely to happen between the courts of London and Madrid.

Extract of a letter from [illegible], July 1.

"The following ſhips of war have juſt arrived here from Cadiz:—the St. Domingo and St. Jago of 70 guns each, with two frigates and eight ſail of tranſports. This fleet is to be augmented here by the Eſcurials of 60 guns, and the Angelos of 60, and is then to take on board 3000 troops, which are daily expected to arrive here. This armament is well known to be intended for the Weſt-Indies, but on what expedition cannot be known, as the officers are commanded to keep their orders an inviolable ſecret. The utmoſt diligence is uſed in fitting out the two ſhips here, and the whole fleet will ſail as ſoon as the troops are embarked."

BOSTON, *September* 22.

At a meeting of the freeholders of this town, yeſterday, at Fanueil hall, the following gentlemen were choſen to repreſent them in the general aſſembly, to be held on the 5th day of October, viz:

The Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq;
Mr. Samuel Adams,
The Hon. John Hancock, Eſq;
William Phillips, Eſq;

Sept. 28. At the adjournment laſt Friday, the town made choice of Dr. Joſeph Warren, Dr. Benjamin Church, and Mr. Nathaniel Appleton, to ſerve as delegates in the provincial congreſs, to be held at Concord, on the ſecond Tueſday of October next, in addition to the four repreſentatives of this town---and the following inſtructions for our repreſentatives were voted, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

As we have now choſen you to repreſent us in the great and general court to be holden at Salem, on Wedneſday the 5th day of October next enſuing; we do hereby inſtruct you that in all your doings as members of the houſe of repreſentatives, you adhere firmly to the charter of this province granted by their majeſties king William and queen Mary, and that you do no act that can poſſibly be conſtrued into an acknowledgement of the validity of the act of the Britiſh parliament for altering the conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts-bay, more eſpecially that you acknowledge the honourable board of counſellors elected by the general court at their ſeſſions in May laſt, as the only righful and conſtitutional council of this province. And as we have reaſon to believe that a conſcientious diſcharge of your duty will produce your diſſolution as an houſe of repreſentatives, we do hereby impower and inſtruct you to join with the members who may be ſent from this and the other towns in the province, and to meet with them at a time to be agreed on in a general provincial congreſs, to act upon matters as may come before you in ſuch a manner as may appear to you moſt conducive to the true intereſt of this town and province, and moſt likely to preſerve the liberties of all North-America.

At a meeting of the ſelectmen and committee of correſpondence, September 24, 1774.

OUR friends in the neighbouring towns and the country in general, having expreſſed their uneaſineſs left the workmen in this town, by aſſiſting the army in building barracks, ſhould give occaſion of umbrage to their friends who dwell more remote whether in this or the neighbouring colonies, particularly to our brethren of New-York, who have nobly rejected the application of the barrack-maſter for mechanics and other aſſiſtants from that place; therefore, having debated this matter, in compliance with the application of our friends in the country. It is the opinion of this joint committee, that ſhould the mechanics, or other inhabitants of this town, aſſiſt the troops, by furniſhing them with artificers, labourers, or materials of any kind to build barracks or other places of accommodation for the troops, they will probably incur the diſpleaſure of their brethren, who may withhold their contributions for the relief of the town, and deem them as enemies to the rights and liberties of America, by furniſhing the troops with conveniencies for their reſidence and accommodation in this town.

Capt. William Wyer of the brig Polly, arrived at cape Ann on Saturday laſt, from Tetuan, on the coaſt of Barbary, in 47 days, informs, that the Alarm frigate arrived from Smyrna at Gibraltar a few days before he ſailed, with the advices that the Ruſſians and Turks had a battle near the Danube, in which the latter was defeated with the loſs of 60,000 men, which battle it was generally ſuggeſted would ſettle the preſent Ruſſian and and Turkiſh wars. In lat. 41 N. long. 50 W. he ſpoke the brig Dolphin, John Reynold, maſter, from Philadelphia, bound for London, out fourteen days, all well.

PROVINCE of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

By the GOVERNOR,

A PROCLAMATION.

Sept. 29. WHEREAS on the firſt day of September inſtant, I thought fit to iſſue writs, for calling a great and general court, or aſſembly, to be convened and held, at Salem in the county of Eſſex, on the fifth day of October next; and whereas from the many tumults and diſorders which have ſince taken place, the extraordinary reſolves which have been paſſed in many of the counties, the inſtructions given by the town of Boſton, and ſome other towns, to their repreſentatives, and the preſent diſordered, and unhappy ſtate of the province, it appears to me highly inexpedient that a great and general court ſhould be convened, at the time aforeſaid; but that a ſeſſion, at ſome more diſtant day, will beſt tend to promote his majeſty's ſervice, and the good of the province.

I have therefore thought fit to declare my intention, not to meet the ſaid general court at Salem, on the ſaid fifth day of October next. And I do hereby excuſe and diſcharge all ſuch perſons as have been, or may be elected and deputed repreſentatives to ſerve at the ſame, from giving their attendance; any thing in the aforeſaid writs contained to the contrary not-

[illegible] whereof all concerned are to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

And the ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties, their underſheriffs, coroners, and the conſtables of the ſeveral towns within this province, are commanded to cauſe this proclamation to be forthwith publiſhed and poſted within their reſpective [illegible].

By his excellency's command, THOMAS GAGE.
Thomas Flucker, ſecretary.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, dated the [illegible] of Auguſt, to his correſpondent in Boſton.

"The friends of America are concerned to find, that the people of Boſton have not taken meaſures to open their port, as they think it would have been a conciliating meaſure, and paved the way to a reconciliation of other differences. We hope good from the general congreſs (which we hear is to be held at Philadelphia) on the ſuppoſition that their reſolves will be decent and conciliatory, and ſhew that it is no enmity to the mother-country, or a deſire to throw off their dependency, that occaſions the aſſembling of the deputies of the ſeveral provinces, but only to ſet forth grievances, in which their friends here have joined them to get aboliſhed."

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 6.

We learn from Philadelphia, that the congreſs have not yet been able to agree on any one point, ſo as to cauſe their determination to be made public, but we daily expect to be made acquainted with the reſult of their deliberations.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated September 18.

"On the 14th inſtant arrived his excellency governor Carleton, with his lady and family. All the native Canadians, as well clergy as laity, are now become the happieſt people in the world; their gratitude to the king and parliament is not to be expreſſed. The Quebec bill gives great ſatisfaction here, except to ſome individuals, whoſe intereſt is affected by its operation."

We hear that the regiment of militia of the county of Providence in Rhode-Iſland will be put on ſo reſpectable a footing as to be prepared for any emergency. A troop of horſe is likewiſe to be raiſed there immediately. And

The inhabitants of Eaſt Greenwich, Pawtuxet, Warren, and ſome other towns, are alſo about forming themſelves into companies, and reviving a military ſpirit, ſo neceſſary and commendable at this time of public danger.

A large quantity of ſtraw, purchaſed for the troops, has lately been entirely conſumed by fire in the town of Boſton.

A guard is placed at the door of every gentleman lately called up to the council board, in Boſton, by his Majeſty's mandamus, and a patrole of the military conſtantly doing duty every night in the ſtreets.

By a letter from Philadelphia, we are informed, that ſince the general opinion of a non-importation would be adopted by the congreſs, the article of gun-powder had been advanced to 20l. per cwt. pepper to 3s. 6d. per lb. and pipe to 15l. a pack.

By accounts brought by Mr. Paul Revere, who paſſed yeſterday morning through this city expreſs to the congreſs at Philadelphia, we are informed that the 200 artificers employed on the barracks had left off working, occaſioned by remonſtrances of their friends in the city and the country. That his excellency Governor Gage had ſignified to the members of the great and general court, that having no particular buſineſs to employ their attention at preſent, he would diſpenſe with their meeting; that orders had been diſpatched to countermand the marching of the 10th and 52d regiments from Canada; and it was aſſerted that the embarkation of the royals of Ireland, from Amboy, and his Majeſty's 47th regiment from city, is, or will be countermanded. (*Theſe laſt are mere reports.*)

The veſſel in which Dr. Benjamin Franklin had taken his paſſage for Philadelphia, is arrived at that place, with letters intimating, that when he was on the point of departure, the Earl of Chatham ſent for him, and after a long conference, convinced him of the neceſſity of his deferring his embarkation until after the next ſeſſion of parliament, in which that nobleman, aided with his intelligence of the proceedings of the colonies intends to make the moſt vigorous efforts in favour of this country.

September 29. We have advice from Quebec, that both the Engliſh and French there were in general as much diſſatisfied with the late Canada bill as any of his majeſty's ſubjects.

We expect to hear of great events ſoon.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Auguſt 18, 1774.

"Since my laſt, I have procured the act of parliament mentioned there, which enacts that after July 1, 1774, perſons ſhipping tools or utenſils uſed in the cotton, wool, and ſilk manufactories, in order to export the ſame, to forfeit all ſuch tools, &c. and 200l. Officers are authoriſed to ſeize all ſuch tools, &c. on board the veſſels, which may be publicly ſold.—One moiety to his majeſty, the other to the officer. Maſter of a ſhip permitting ſuch tools or utenſils to be exported, forfeits 200l.—If the ſhip belongs to his majeſty, the captain forfeits 200l. and his commiſſion.—Officers of the cuſtoms allowing an entry outward, of ſuch prohibited utenſils, to forfeit 200l. and his office."——Since the paſſing of this act, I find there is no probability of paſſing an entry for any more wool cards, &c. for America."

Extract of a letter from London, July 30.

"It is the prevailing opinion here that the colonies mean nothing, as the arts of adminiſtration muſt eventually divide you.

"The large orders for goods, and the long delay of meaſures of reſiſtance, give your beſt friends ſome apprehenſion that you will loſe the only moment which you can ever have to ſave America from ignominious ſlavery—the idea of your growing ſtronger and this country weaker, may be very true in fact, but not true in point of political ſtrength—your enemies have been imprudent enough to alarm you now—they may grow wiſer hereafter, join the ſnare with more art, and for ever enſlave you by imperceptible ſteps—you will find it the language of adminiſtration—their emiſſaries and ſubſervient merchants with whom you correſpond, that if America will be quiet for the preſent all will be right again.—If you truſt ſuch promiſes you are utterly undone, and deſerve the chains of tyrants.—I ſhould think myſelf entitled to drive you like negroes or beaſts of burthen, if you act ſo weak, ſo contemptible a part—

[illegible] the [illegible] of the gallant admiral to [illegible] [illegible] the very [illegible] of the enterprize—in the [illegible] which my lord Bute has rendered the first man in this country, and with them this unfortunate kingdom.

"I have a thousand reasons to wish that your opposition may be an early one, as small as vigour—this day of grace is now—it will soon be over."

We are informed from good authority, that the king sent a message to the bishop of London, the day after he refused to vote for the popish Quebec bill, discharging him from all future services at the privy-council.

The public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit twenty shilling bills, dated March 20, 1774, as some of them are now passing here. They are printed much blacker than the genuine bills, cut on copper-plate, and may be easily detected.

October 3. His excellency Governor Tryon, whose health has been greatly recruited at Bath, having obtained his majesty's leave to remain the ensuing winter in England, will return hither very early in the spring.

The congress have passed the vote for an absolute non-importation: the particulars will be made public to-morrow or next day.—Capt. Eyres, who was to sail for London this morning, is detained to take the account with him.

Since our last the following vessels arrived here from Scotland, with passengers, viz. the ship Sharp, Capt. Rogers; ship Margaret, Capt. Spier; and ship Muir, Capt. M'Leith.

The following piece was published in a hand-bill, and dispersed through this city, last Wednesday.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AN application having been made to the merchants of Philadelphia, by the agents of the British ministry for supplying the troops now in the town of Boston, and parts adjacent, with blankets and other necessaries; and they conceiving that the complying with the said offer, would be attended with the most fatal consequences, to the common cause of America (by enabling general Gage to continue his despotic and arbitrary designs against our distressed brethren in that devoted capital) nobly and generously refused; thereby, sacrificing their private interest to the public good. And a report prevailing, that a number of persons in this city have, inconsiderately, contracted to furnish the ministerial agents with sundry articles for the aforesaid purpose;—contrary to the sense of the continental congress, as appears by their resolves respecting the town of Boston, and province of Massachusetts bay;—a body of freeholders and freemen convened at the house of William Marrener, yesterday evening in order to take said report into consideration. And deeply impressed with the distressing consequences that such imprudent conduct will be productive of, to their already greatly oppressed fellow subjects; appointed a committee to wait on those gentlemen who may have engaged, as aforesaid, in order to learn a state of the case, and obtain their answer, in writing; and also report the same, this evening at 5 o'clock, at the house of Edward Bardin, to the inhabitants of this city, then and there convened. This is therefore to notify all the friends of liberty, there to attend the delivery of the said report, and adopt such measures as the exigency of this alarming occasion may require.

In consequence of the above notice, there was a very numerous meeting at the time and place appointed, when several reports were made, and resolutions entered into, but as the time was not sufficient to finish the business, the meeting was adjourned till this evening at 6 o'clock, at the same place.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 3.*

Saturday last being the anniversary election throughout this province for representatives, sheriffs, &c. the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Representatives. George Gray, Henry Pawling, John Dickenson, Joseph Parker, Israel Jacobs, Jonathan Roberts, Michael Hillegas, Samuel Rhoads.
Sheriffs. William Dewees, Joseph Stiles.
Coroners. John Knight, Thomas Say.
Commissioner. Abraham Lukens.
Assessors. Jacob Umstead, John Knorr, Jacob Spencer, Peter Dehaven, Ellis Lewis, James Stephens.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Representatives. John Brown, John Foulke, William Rodman, Benjamin Chapman, Joseph Galloway, Robert Kirkbride, Gerrardus Wynkoop, John Heaney.
Sheriffs. Samuel Biles, Joseph Thornton.
Coroners. George Fell, Joseph Harvey.
Commissioners. Gilbert Huks, John Woolston.
Assessors. Joseph Milnor, James Chapman, James Lungan, Benjamin Hampton, John Vandegrift, Jacob Fidleman.

ANNAPOLIS, *October 13.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Brig Sally Van, Benjamin Crockett, from Jamaica.
Brig Becky, John Harper, from Virginia.
Schooner Peggy and Betsey, Elijah Luce, from Madeira.
Brig Etty, Richard Robinson, from Lewis-Town.
Ship Taylor, John Ogeley, from Virginia.

CLEARED.

Snow Fanny and Jenny, Richard Dickenson, for Virginia.
Ship Elizabeth, Thomas Spencer, for Bristol.

Annapolis, October 7, 1774.

ROBERT BUCHANAN has just imported a general assortment of goods, which he will dispose of upon the lowest terms, at his store near the coffee-house. tf

September 21, 1774.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, living near Hallen's Rever Chappel in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a brown bay mare, ten or eleven years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock thus T S. Has a star in the forehead, and has three white feet. The owner may have him again, by proving his property, and paying charges. w 3

FOR CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina,

The burthen fifty, Richard Dickinson, master, will sail about the [illegible] and taking [illegible] of tobacco, or three hundred barrels of wheat. For freight or particulars apply to

GEORGE CRAY THOMPSON, at Baltimore.

Baltimore, October 3, 1774.

TO BE CHARTERED,

THE ship Wales, Andrew Bryson, master, burthen about 300 hhds. of tobacco, a very good ship not two years old, apply to

4 w JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

October 5, 1774.

To be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore-town, on Thursday being the third day of November court next, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

THE term of about eighty-five years in an estate, situate at the upper cross roads in Harford county, Maryland, containing three hundred and forty-five acres of land, on which is a large frame dwelling-house, with barns, stables, and other outhouses, besides a store and a kitchen, also a good orchard of fruit-trees; the premises have been occupied many years as a tavern and a store, for which purpose they are very well situated, being at the junction of several public roads, near a good merchant mill, &c. Also a tract of fifty acres of land in Fee Simple, adjoining the above, on which is a good dwelling-house, orchard, and other improvements. Likewise a lot of ground situate at the lower cross roads in the said county, and on the great roads leading from the lower ferry on Susquehanna to the upper cross roads, containing in front, on said road, one hundred and thirty feet, and in depth two hundred and ten feet, on which lot there is a large log house with a kitchen, &c. &c. The premises may be viewed, by applying to Abraham Jarrett, Esq; near the place: the conditions will be made known at the time of sale. ts.

Saint Mary's county, September 22, 1774.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that they intend to meet at Mr. James Smith's in Leonard town, on the last Tuesday in October next, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to treat and agree with any person, or persons, who will undertake to build, and in a workman-like manner, compleat and finish an alms and workhouse for the use of the said county; any one, or more, inclinable to undertake the same, are desired to attend at the time and place appointed.

GEORGE PLATER,
ABRAHAM BARNES,
ZACHARIAH BOND,
JOHN REEDER, jun.
JAMES JORDAN.

3 w

THE committee for Anne-Arundel county, are requested to meet at Mr. Isaac M'Hard's, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the seventeenth day of this instant.

Baltimore town, October 12, 1774.

Just imported in the latest vessels from London and Bristol, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store, opposite the market-house,

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods, among which are superfine and common broad cloths, German serges, bath-coating, flannels, kerseys for ticks, rapt cottons, rugs and blankets, German osnabrigs, dowlass sheeting and Irish linens, stamped velvet vest patterns, and stamped velvets by the yard; a large quantity of mens, womens and youths shoes and stockings, 8 by 10 window glass, ground white lead, Gloucester and Cheshire cheese, writing paper and blank books for accounts, a variety of ironmongery and cutlery, &c. &c. as this store is proposed to be broke up in the spring, the goods will be sold on reasonable terms, for cash only; and they earnestly request all persons indebted to them for former dealings, to pay off their respective balances as speedily as possible, to w 3

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, and Co.

To be sold, agreeable to the last will and testament of John Biscoe, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, on Thursday the first day of December next, on the premises, and entered on at Christmas, for cash, or good London bills of exchange,

A TRACT of land called Thompson's Purchase, containing two hundred and eighty-three acres, which is divided into three plantations, and each rents for two thousand pounds of crop tobacco per year; there is on one plantation, a large dwelling-house with a brick chimney at each end, and four rooms on a floor, and all other houses suitable; a good garden, the land is very good for tobacco and any kind of grain, and is very convenient for fish and oysters, and lies about two and a half miles below the old city of St. Mary's. ANN BISCOE, executrix.

N. B. If the abovementioned day is bad, the sale to be the first fair day after. ts

September 29, 1774.

BY virtue of a commission to us directed by St. Mary's county court, to prove the bounds of a tract of land, called Basset Berry Glaning, lying in King and Queen parish in the county aforesaid. Notice is hereby given, that we intend to meet at the house of Baptist Nevett on the said land, on Monday the 14th day of November next, when all persons concerned, are desired to attend.

JAMES JORDAN,
JEREMIAH JORDAN,
GERARD BOND,
RICHARD BOND.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from shooting within his inclosures.

6 w BENJAMIN OGLE.

To be sold by public vendue, the 26th of November next, on the premises,

A WATER lot and wharf, (at the mouth of the dock in Annapolis) 134 feet front, with 12 feet water, the wharfage amounting to upwards of twenty pounds per year, with a brick dwelling-house that rents at forty pounds per year, and one ditto framed at twenty; the whole subject to an annual rent of 6x pounds currency, under a lease for ninety-nine years, ninety-three of which is unexpired. WILLIAM LOGAN.

N. B. Every vessel that unloads at the said wharf, to pay wharfage as follows, a vessel 36 feet keel, to pay 3s. 9d. 28 ditto, 2s. 6d. and so in proportion; ferry-boats may land passengers free.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, near Joshua Hall's mill, in Carpenter's Barrows, Maryland, an English convict servant man, named Allin Ailsworth, a weaver by trade, born in Yorkshire, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, he is a very lusty stout and stoop shouldered, sandy coloured hair, red eyes and beard, he talks slow and much on the brogue, had on and took with him when he went away, a blue double breasted jacket with sleeves, an old white under ditto, an old oznabrig shirt, a pair of new tow trousers, a new felt, and a pair of new shoes. Whoever brings the said fellow to the subscriber, or secures him so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

MATTHIAS WISNOR.

N. B. It is supposed he may change his name to Thomas Owen, and probably may have other cloaths than what he ran away with. 4 w

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS stolen last night from the subscribe, out of Mr. Edward Odelin's meadow, near Piscataway town, a large dark colour'd bay horse about fifteen hands high, is remarkable well gated, has a thin hanging mane and switch tail, which has been nick'd, and carries it rather on one side; he is shod before, and one of his fore-hoofs much split; he has had two saddle biles which were wet when taken away, but not covered with hair, has a few white hairs in his forehead. I dont remember his brand, if any. Whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber will receive forty shillings for their trouble, and three pounds for apprehending the thief if convicted. 6 w

Prince George's county,
Piscataway, Sept. 23th. WIL. LYLES, jun.

September 29, 1774.

COMMITTED to the jail of Charles county, as a runaway, a convict servant man, who call's himself by the name of Thomas Franklin, and says he belongs to Nicholas Watkins, on Elk-Ridge; there was a printed advertisement found with him, signed with the name of said Watkins, in which Franklin is truly described as to his person and cloathing, so that I think there can be no doubt but he is the same person mentioned in said advertisement. Timothy Collins, who is also named in the same advertisement, Franklin says he parted with him near Piscataway, with an intention to proceed downward, in order to get on board some ship. The owner of said Franklin, is desired to take them away, and pay charges to 4 w

WILLIAM HANSON, sheriff.

September 26, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Saturday the 12th of November, for sterling cash, or good London bills of Exchange,

A TRACT of land, containing 104 acres, being part of Anne-Arundel manor, and whereon I now live; for further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas Tillard at Pigg Point. w 6

GERARD HOPKINS, son of Philip.

September 26, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, on Friday the 11th of November, on the premises, for sterling cash, or good bills of exchange,

A TRACT or partel of land, being part of Anne-Arundel manor, containing 50 acres. Also some valuable negroes w 6 THOMAS MEDCALF.

To be sold according to the last will and testament of Thomas Rutland, deceased,

A TRACT or parcel of land called Cheney's purchase, lying on the South side of South river, near flat creek, containing by patent one hundred acres, late the property of Benjamin Welsh; the land is chiefly cleared, but the soil good and well adapted to farming or planting. The sale to be on the premises on the first day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day. w 3

LEONARD WAYMAN, executor.

Bladensburgh, September 22, 1774.

To be sold to the highest bidder, (pursuant to the will of George Conn, deceased,) on the premises, on Saturday the 22d day of October next,

ABOUT two hundred and thirty acres of valuable land, lying within a mile of said town, whereon is two plantations in good repair, and a large quantity of good meadow may be easily made, the land will be laid off before the day of sale, so that it may be viewed by any person inclinable to purchase; one hundred and fifty pounds current money must be paid down, and six months credit will be given for the remainder, on giving bond with security if required. w 3

WILLIAM CONN.

To be sold at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th of October next,

PART of a tract of land called Northampton, containing 226 acres, lying in Prince George's county, upon the main road, leading from Upper Marlborough to Bladensburg. There are on the land a dwelling house, very good tobacco-house, quarter and other out-houses, and a fine apple orchard.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the premises. The title is indisputable. 3 w

WILLIAM PILE.

George town, September 20, 1774.

To be sold on the premises, on Thursday the 20th of October next, for ready money, bills of exchange, or tobacco,

A VALUABLE tract of land lying in Frederick county, about fifteen miles above George town, occupied at present by Nathaniel Offutt, son of Samuel, being part of a tract called the Younger Brother, containing 203 ½ acres; on which there is a well improved plantation in good order for cropping, with a very fine young orchard—an undoubted title will be made the purchaser, by

ADAM STEUART.

Annapolis, September 13, 1774.

MR. ELIE VALLETTE, PAY ME FOR PAINTING YOUR FAMILY PICTURE.

CHARLES PEALE.

STRAYED, or was stolen from the town of Portobacco in Charles county, on Wednesday night of the 14th inst. a very likely well made dark chesnut coloured sorrel horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, with a narrow blaze down his face, and had a long tail and thick hanging mane, was shod before and behind, has thick legs, is pretty much wind galled, his brand, if any, not known; has on his rump, not far from the hip bone, on which side is not perfectly recollected, sundry white hairs mixed with the others, forming a patch about the size of the palm of a man's hand; this is not very discoverable, being high on the rump, he paces a little, trots and gallops. Whoever will take up and deliver the said horse to Mr. Joseph Harrison, living in the said town, or to the subscriber in the town of Alexandria, shall be paid four pounds Pensylvania, currency

September 23 1774. 2 w 6

ROBERT HARRISON.

September 19, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber living in Baltimore county, in the fork of Gunpowder, a convict servant man named John Rice, has lost one of his eyes, has been in the country about two months, about five feet seven inches high, middle aged, had on and took with him a small hat with the brim bound, a brown coat, blue jacket, one striped ditto, a pair of light coloured breeches, white cotton stockings, white worsted and brown thread ditto, white linen shirt, osnabrigs ditto and trousers, a pair of double soled shoes stitched round the quarters, a silk handkerchief. He took with him a bay mare, about 13 hands high, and old saddle. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant and mare, so that I may get them again, shall have if 10 miles from home three pounds, if out of the county five pounds, and if 100 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, and two thirds of the above reward for the servant alone, paid by

JOHN STEVENSON, son of Edward.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. 3 X w 3

FOR CHARTER,

THE ship Elizabeth, Thomas Boog, master, now lying in Chester river, will be ready to receive her load in a few days, for any port in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Streights. For terms, apply to Messrs. James Dick and Steuart at Annapolis, or the master on board. 2

Annapolis, August 19, 1774.

THE subscriber takes this method to acquaint the public, that he hath declined the baking business, and as he purposes to leave this province as soon as he can get his affairs settled, requests all persons indebted to him to make speedy payment, and all those that have demands against him to send in their accounts, and they shall be settled by

tf 5 JORDAN STEIGER.

THE commissioners for building a new church in Annapolis want about 500 ton of good Susquehannah or Severn stone, to be delivered immediately. Any person or persons who will engage to furnish it at a reasonable price, may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde in Annapolis. They likewise want a quantity of plank and scantling. 3

Post Office, Annapolis, Sept. 3d, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a rider will set off from this office every Monday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore, where he meets the mails from the northward, and will return early on Tuesday. And on Friday the mails from the northward and southward come in as usual, and are dispatched the same evening.

4 ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.

Annapolis, August 2, 1774.

JOHN KING, late coachman to his excellency Robert Eden, Esq; takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular, that he has taken the house and stables lately belonging to John Warren, where he has fitted up the same in a genteel manner for the accommodation of gentlemen and their horses. Those gentlemen that please to favour him with their kind custom, may depend on the genteelest and kindest treatment, and the greatest care taken of their horses; he has also provided himself with able saddle horses, for ladies and gentlemen, which he intends letting out at a reasonable rate; it is needless to add further, as his friends are well convinced of his care and fidelity to strangers and their horses. 17 tf

June 10, 1774.

SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, or carried away by land or water, on the seventh day of June last, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, a salt-water negro man, named Solomon, about 20 or 22 years of age, has been in the country about three years, talks pretty good English for the time he has been in the country; he is of a middle size, and is something upon the yellowish colour, his head seems something bigger than common, has an innocent look, but is a cunning crafty rogue; he has runaway twice before, and changes his name, it is likely he has changed it now; as for his cloathing it is needless to mention, as he has been gone so long. Whoever apprehends the said negro man, and secures him in any jail, so that he may be had again, shall have a reward of sixteen dollars; if carried away by any person or persons, whoever will apprehend the said thief or thieves, and secure him or them in any jail, so that he or they may be dealt with as the law directs, shall receive the remaining fifty dollars as a reward, at the conviction of the said thief or thieves, paid by 10 w 11

THOMAS COCKEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, for erecting warehouses on a more convenient spot at Elk-Ridge landing, than where the old ones now stand. 8 w 4

September 20, 1774.

ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS REWARD.

WHEREAS an attempt has been made to set fire to Hockley forge near Elk-Ridge landing, belonging to the Baltimore company, they hereby offer the above reward to any person who will discover the offender or offenders, so as he, or they, be convicted thereof. tf

3 WILLIAM HAMMOND, Manager.

September 25, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Tillard and Co. for dealings at Pigg Point, are desired to make speedy payment. Those that cannot pay immediately, may, if they deserve it, have further indulgence, on giving their bond, with security, if required. tf

2 THOMAS TILLARD.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

A fresh and very general assortment just arrived in the Nelly Frigate, Capt. Wallace, and to be sold on the usual terms by

JOHN BOYD. 2

At his *medicinal* store in *Baltimore*.

IN this importation I have received a large quantity of patent medicines, perfumery and grocery, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, cloves, allspice and salt petre, &c. juniper, anise, fennel, coriander, caraway and fœnugreek seeds; also surgeons pocket instruments, shop furniture, cases of scalpells, best and common lancets, rupture trusses, &c. As it is probable a non-importation agreement may be soon entered into by the colonies, our intercourse with Great Britain must of course be much interrupted, and regular supplies of goods from thence, not so easily obtained as hitherto; my physical friends and other customers will please to advert to this circumstance, and supply themselves before my present stock is exhausted. I mean, however, to continue my importations by every opportunity, conformable to any general restrictions that may take place.

September 19th, 1774. JOHN BOYD.

N. B. Those gentlemen indebted to me above the usual term of credit, will please to consider how impossible it is to carry on any trade with spirit and success without regular and punctual remittances. w 6

A valuable sale of LANDS.

TO be sold, a tract of land in Berkely and Frederick counties, containing 12,076 acres; it lies seven miles on each side of Shenando river, the quantity on the east side, being only a dip of low ground, is inconsiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful streams of water running through marshes three miles in length, some of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very small expence, might soon be reduced to the like state. On each side of the streams, mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording stone, lime, iron, and lead ore. On one of the streams I have already erected a complete merchant mill, with a pair of the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and a pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn; besides this, there is near the dwelling-house a tub-mill, and on the other stream there is a valuable saw mill. There are five settled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good stone house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out-houses; on another plantation where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house; and at the other plantations there are overseers houses, negro quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c. The above tract shall be either partitioned off in lots of 1000 or 500 acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser. Belonging to this estate there are 112 negroes to be disposed of, together with all the stocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horses, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewise all the necessary implements for the planter or farmer. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase are desired to make their proposals to me at Rosehill, on Rappahannock river, or to leave them with the overseer, who lives at the house plantation, and will show the land. In November I shall be on the premises, and may then be personally treated with. Part of this land, and some of the negroes, belong to my eldest son, who leaves to me the disposition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part. 9 (nw)

RALPH WORMELY.

September 20, 1774.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

A LOT in George-town, on Potomack river, wherein is a brick-house forty-four feet long; and thirty-two and a half feet wide, two stories high, three convenient rooms and an entry below in the first story, besides a convenient store and counting room; four convenient rooms above in the second story, dry and convenient cellars the size of the house; a good kitchen, two stables, and a good oven all quite new, and the whole of the buildings executed in the best manner: the lot is inclosed with locust posts and pine plank; any person inclinable to purchase, may view the premises, by applying to Mr. Alexander Contee on the spot. There is about one thousand pounds cost of goods at George-town, consisting of woollens and many other valuable articles, which I would sell very cheap, for cash bills of exchange, or tobacco.—Just arrived from London, in the Nelly Frigate, Capt. Wallace, assortments of goods suitable for the season to be sold at Pig-point, Nottingham, Magruder's warehouse, and Hunting-town on Patuxent river, wholesale or retail. w 4 3 THOMAS CONTEE.

September 21, 1774.

LENT, but to whom forgot, a large portmanteau, a pair of leather bags, a case of surveying instruments, and a chair whip, the above articles are very little the worse for use; those persons who borrowed them, will oblige the subscriber exceedingly in returning them.

To be sold two likely handy young negro women, who have both had the small-pox, and are not sold for any fault, but for want of employ. 4 w

3 THOMAS HYDE.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 11th of this instant, an Irish convict servant man, named Michael Conray, about five feet eight inches high, about twenty-one or two years of age, pitted with the small-pox and freckled, full faced and pale complexion, light grey eyes, brown hair tied behind; had on and took with him an old castor hat of the new fashion, cocked up behind, an old dark coloured bearskin coat with long skirts and turned down cape, a jacket with blue foreparts, the back dark bearskin with short skirts, old black breeches much patched, a pair of crocus trousers, two old check shirts, a pair of old thread stockings, a pair of old pumps or brogs, a sensible fellow of few words, smooth tongue, and on the Irish dialect. Whosoever shall take up the said runaway, and bring him to the subscriber, living about seven miles from Snowden's iron-works on the Potomack Branch, near the new chapel Prince George's county, shall receive a reward of twenty shillings if ten miles from home, forty shillings if more than ten, and three pounds if out of the province, besides what the law allows, or brings him to Otho French, near the head of South River, Anne-Arundel county, shall receive the reward aboveſaid. w 3 3 X ISAAC SHORT.

BY virtue of an act of assembly for uniting the schools of St. Mary's, Charles, and Prince-George's, in one, at the Cool Springs, under the name of Charlotte Hall, will be sold to the best bidder, on the premises, that in Charles county, with the land thereunto belonging, containing 100 acres, on Saturday the first day of October next. The situation is beautiful and healthy, commanding a fine prospect of Patowmack river; where the house stands is a high hill, within a mile of Port Tobacco; about 70 acres of the land are low ground, 40 of which are in woods and capable of being reduced into good meadow. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaser on giving bond with security. 7 X

August 1, 1774.

TO be rented for three years from the first of October next, a very convenient store house, with a lodging room and counting room adjoining, and a kitchen large enough for a small family, with one acre of ground. The premises are situated on the head of the north-west branch of Langford's bay, in Kent county. (which leads unto Chester river) and on the main road from Rock-Hall to Chester town, about 6 and a half miles from each. Its situation is thought a good one for a retail store, being in the midst of a fine wheat country, and near to three public tobacco warehouses. If the tenant should choose it, he may have a granary built upon the lot for the receipt of smaller parcels of wheat, and he will have the use of one upon a convenient landing within one mile of the store, to take in larger quantities. For terms, apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold of Chester-town, or to the subscriber living near the premises. 3 m

JAMES DUNN.

Frederick-Town, August 1774.

WHEREAS there are sundry lands in Frederick county, on which considerable sums of money are due for quit-rents; this serves to acquaint those persons who possess the lands, that unless the quit-rents are paid by the 29th of September, compulsory means will be taken immediately after.

w4 4 X GEORGE SCOTT, farmer of Fred. county.

Baltimore-Town, August 31, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land in Frederick county, Maryland, lying between the Conollaway creeks, and extending a considerable distance on the banks of Patowmack river, containing upwards of 3000 acres. I will attend on the said land from the 10th to the 15th of October next, or longer if necessary, to treat with such as may be inclined to purchase. A reasonable credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money.

Also one other tract of exceeding good unimproved land in Baltimore county, containing upwards of six hundred acres; this land is well wooded and watered, and has a large quantity of rich meadow ground: it lies about twenty-five miles from Baltimore-town, within half a mile of the main road leading from Frederick to Baltimore, and would make two or more convenient plantations; there is a fine range for stock in that part of the country. Mr. Edward Dorsey, son of Edward, who lives contiguous, will shew the land to those who chuse to view it.

Also two other tracts of land in Baltimore county, each containing about five hundred acres, in the neighbourhood of the above, and about the same distance from Baltimore; both these tracts are well wooded and watered, and abound in meadow grounds. Indisputable titles will be given for the above lands, by

w6 5 WILLIAM RUSSELL.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of land called Upper-Marlborough, containing 736 acres, situated and lying in Baltimore county, on the great road leading from Baltimore-Town to Frederick-Town, and at the distance of 27 Miles from Baltimore-Town. This land has great plenty of timber for building, and is well adapted for tobacco or farming, having a very extensive range, and a great quantity of meadow ground may be made on it; there are two small tenements on it now under rent; it may be divided or sold together, as it may best suit. Two other tracts of land, situated at the Fork of Patapsco main Falls, the one lying partly in Baltimore and partly in Anne-Arundel county, containing 96 acres, and is about 18 miles from Baltimore-Town; this land is very rich, has plenty of timber on it, and affords a very fine mill seat; there is also on it a small tenement that pays ten pounds per year. The other tract is nearly adjoining and contains 30 acres, is very rich and full of fine timber. The title to these lands is indisputable.

w2 7 JOHN WELSH.

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